

## ***Appendix H – Recreation and Visitor Services***

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## ***H.1 Introduction***

Recreation Management and Visitors Services is the proactive management of opportunities, experiences, and outcomes for the general public as they interact with the National System of Public Lands.

Historically, management of recreation resources has been random and reactionary, pursuing recreation when and where they occurred, with little planning and forethought to long-term goals and objectives. Although this approach was somewhat effective at addressing the immediate programmatic and public health and safety needs, it often resulted in isolated elements of the larger recreation program, making long-term management problematic.

The current management trend to try to fully address recreation and visitor services is that of benefits-based management. This style of management focuses on outcomes to attempt to encompass all elements of the recreation program, including recreation setting, activities, programs, and visitors services, thus providing an overall framework to guide the recreation and visitor services program.

### ***H.1.1 How to Read/Use this Document***

This document addresses several elements of the Recreation and Visitor Services Program, to provide further explanation of the management processes, prescriptions, and desired outcomes as they relate to the decisions presented in the management alternatives for recreation (Chapter 2) and the information provided in the affected environment (Chapter 3).

### ***H.1.2 Authority and Guidance for Recreation and Visitor Services Management***

Alternatives have been developed based on the following authority and guidance specific to Recreation and Visitor Services management for the BLM:

- Recreation 2000 Strategy (BLM 1989) and update (BLM 1995);
- US Department of Interior's Strategic Plan for Recreation; and
- The BLM's Priorities for Recreation and Visitor Services Work Plan (a.k.a., the Purple Book) (BLM 2003).

## ***H.2 Recreation Management Areas***

Through the Land Use Planning process, the RMP decision area is divided up between ERMA, SRMA and "area not managed for recreation". The primary difference between an SRMA and an ERMA is the amount or level of management that is required to maintain the primary recreation settings and opportunities and if the primary recreation is structured or unstructured (IM2011-004, BLM 2011).

### ***H.2.1 Areas not managed for Recreation***

Areas not managed for recreation are those, that although have intrinsic recreational value (open space) have no specific recreation management needs or future desired outcomes. These are also areas, where recreational use may be incompatible with other land uses, such as industrialized oil fields. The management associated with these areas is restricted to custodial actions. The custodial management concept is that the BLM will use the minimum of implementation actions necessary to proactively respond to stewardship needs associated with recreation-tourism activities.

### ***H.2.2 Extensive Recreation Management Areas***

ERMAs are administrative units where recreation management is only one of several management objectives and where a lower commitment of resources is required to provide extensive and unstructured types of recreation.

The identification of an ERMA does not mean that the expenditure of substantial time and funding is unwarranted when circumstances require it. For example, because of the proliferation of urban areas next to public lands, the BLM may need to implement actions that mitigate undesired activities, such as impacts on vegetation caused by the proliferation of user-created trails on the BLM lands next to these highly populated urban areas. In such instances, the BLM may apply a physical setting that favors appropriate activities but may not target a specific set of structured recreation outcomes such as would be associated with a SRMA designation. To carry out such management actions, the BLM may need assistance from participating partners and may have to prioritize ERMA implementation actions to protect resource values and to resolve conflicts.

### ***H.2.3 Special Recreation Management Areas***

SRMAs are areas that have a significant identifiable customer demand for structured recreation. The rationale for identifying an SRMA is that the area has to have an identifiable recreation-tourism market demand requiring structured (planned) recreation management that targets a particular activity to produce specific recreation experiences and desired outcomes. “Significant” implies that a specific type of outcome is being sought, including desired experiences and benefits and excluding undesired negative outcomes that are associated with specific recreation. “Structured” implies that the BLM and partners intend to produce this predetermined specific set of recreation opportunity outcomes.

SRMAs are identified when the BLM and partners are able to:

- Identify recreation-tourism markets;
- Identify activities and experiences benefit outcome opportunities;
- Create and maintain the natural resource recreation setting character (physical, social, and operational); and
- Perform necessary implementation actions.

### ***H.2.4 Recreation Management Zones***

SRMAs are further subdivided into more specific units known as Recreation Management Zones. RMZs are similar to SRMAs in that they address a very specific recreation audience and are managed for structured recreation. However, they are not identified as individual SRMAs because they have the same recreation-tourism market as the SRMA they are located in. There are four defining characteristics that are required for identifying an RMZ within an SRMA, as follows:

- RMZs serve a different recreation niche within the primary recreation market;
- RMZs produce a different set of recreation opportunities and facilitate the attainment of different experience and benefit outcomes (to individuals, households and communities, economies, and the environment);
- RMZs have distinctive recreation setting character; and

- RMZs require a different set of recreation provider actions to meet the strategically targeted primary recreation market demand.

Complete descriptions of the RMZ management framework for each of the 17 RMZs defined can be found further in this appendix under Section D – RMZ Management Framework.

### ***H.3 Natural Resource Recreation Setting Matrix***

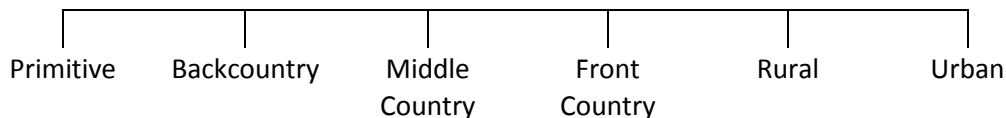
The Natural Resource Recreation Setting Matrix (NRRSM) is the primary tool that the BLM uses to describe and manage the recreation setting of an area, in order to aid management in achieving the desired benefits and outcomes. The NRRSM is a reinvention of the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum historically used to provide managers with guidance to ensure that recreation is provided for a wide range of users.

The BLM approach to NRRSM applies criteria to a land area's physical, social, and operational parameters to describe the conditions that define a land area's capability and suitability for providing a particular range of recreation opportunities. For example, some recreationists seek an undeveloped setting, emphasizing solitude and self-reliance, while others seek an experience with more comfort, security, and social opportunities.

The physical, social, and operational elements themselves are further divided to allow a fuller description of the setting, including the ability to map these characteristics, thereby removing some of the subjective and qualitative nature of the categorization.

<b>Physical</b>	Remoteness
	Naturalness
	Visitor facilities
<b>Social</b>	Contacts with others
	Group size
	Evidence of use
<b>Operational</b>	Mechanized use
	Visitor services
	Management controls

Like the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum, the NRRSM describes a range of settings, from primitive to urban, along a spectrum for the physical, social, and operational elements of an environment. Although the full spectrum of settings exists, for convenience, each area is assigned to one of six categories.



Physical conditions for the urban classification include areas with relatively easy access and a high degree of human alteration, such as buildings, roads, and power lines. In contrast, the physical environment classification is remote and relatively free of human alteration. The social environment varies from settings with abundant opportunities for solitude to areas where other people are nearly

always within sight and sound. The administrative environment is the degree and type of management actions taken to control visitation. Urban/developed sites may have more on-site aids, such as interpretive and directional signing, whereas at primitive sites, less interpretation is desired or necessary. The primary characteristics of each are as follows:

***Primitive.*** An essentially unmodified natural environment of fairly large size, with minimal evidence of others and very low interaction among users. Extremely high probability of isolation, independence, tranquility, and closeness to nature. Areas are essentially free from evidence of human-induced restrictions and controls, and motorized and mechanized uses are not permitted.

***Backcountry.*** A predominantly natural or natural-appearing environment of moderate to large size. Opportunities to experience isolation, independence, and tranquility exist to some degree. Interaction between users is low, with some evidence of other users. On-site controls and restrictions are minimal and subtle. Motorized use is not permitted.

***Middle Country.*** A natural-appearing environment of moderate to large size. Low concentration of users with evidence of other users. Few opportunities to experience isolation and independence. On-site controls and restrictions are minimal and subtle. Motorized use is permitted.

***Front Country.*** Predominantly natural-appearing environments with moderate evidence of the sights and sounds of man. Interaction among users is moderate with evidence of other users prevalent. Visible resource modification and use that generally harmonize with the natural environment. Conventional motorized use is provided for in facilities construction and design.

***Rural.*** A substantially modified natural environment. Resource modification and use are visible and needed to protect resources from intensive use. Sights and sounds of humans are readily evident, and user interaction is moderate to high. Facilities are provided for special activities and are designed for large numbers of people and intensified motorized use, including parking.

***Urban.*** A substantially urbanized environment with natural-appearing elements, visible renewable resource modification, and use. Large numbers of users, with sights and sounds of humans predominate. Facilities available for highly intensified motor use and parking, with mass transit often available to carry people throughout the site.

### ***H.3.1 Using the Recreation Resource Setting Matrix***

The NRRSM has two functions. First it allows classification of the existing recreation conditions of an area, its intrinsic and current recreational value; second it allows for a desired future condition to be prescribed. This essentially translates into the recreational objective for an area.

Since the ERMA is under custodial management settings, which are not managed for, and although NRRSM could be used to describe and set objectives for specific sites and or projects, generally no NRRSMs are prescribed. Within the SRMAs, however, the NRRSM is used as the primary tool for describing and allocating the current and desired recreation setting in order to achieve the beneficial outcomes sought. The NRRSM is used to describe and prescribe at the RMZ level.

### ***H.3.2 Bakersfield FO SRMA Recreation Resource Settings***

The following pages represent the description (table cells outlined in **bold**) of the existing setting as referenced in Chapter 3, Affected Environment, and the desired setting (table cells completely shaded) as referenced in Chapter 2, Alternatives, for all RMZs considered in the various SRMAs across all action alternatives.

Atwell Island ERMA

PHYSICAL – LAND and FACILITIES: character of the natural landscape

		Primitive		Backcountry	Middle Country	Front Country	Rural	Urban
		Pristine	Transition					
Mappe	Remoteness	More than 10 miles from any motorized route	More than 3 miles from any motorized route.	More than ½ mile from any kind of motorized route/use area, but not as distant as 3 miles	On or near motorized routes, but at least ½ mile from all improved roads, though they may be in sight.	On or near improved gravel roads, but at least ½ mile from highways.	On or near paved primary highways, but still within a rural area.	Municipal streets and roads within towns or cities.
Illustrated in Matrix	Naturalness	Undisturbed natural landscape.		Natural appearing landscape, having modifications not readily noticeable.	Natural appearing landscape, except for obvious motorized routes.	Landscape partially modified by roads/trails, utility lines, etc., but none overpower natural landscape features.	Natural landscape substantially modified by agriculture or industrial development.	Urbanized developments dominate landscape.
	Visitor Facilities	None.		Some primitive trails made of native materials, such as log bridges and carved wooden signs.	Maintained and marked trails, simple trailhead developments, improved signs, and very basic toilets.	Improved yet modest, rustic facilities, such as campsites, restrooms, trails, and interpretive signs.	Modern facilities, such as campgrounds, group shelters, boat launches, and occasional exhibits.	Elaborate full-service facilities, such as laundry, restaurants, and groceries.

SOCIAL – VISITOR USE and USERS: character of recreation-tourism use

Mapped	Primitive		Backcountry		Middle Country	Front Country	Rural	Urban
	Contacts with other groups	Fewer than 3 encounters a day at campsites and fewer than 6 encounters a day on travel routes.	3-6 encounters a day off travel routes (e.g., campsites) and 7-15 encounters a day on travel routes.	7-14 encounters a day off travel routes (e.g., staging areas) and 15-29 encounters a day en route.	15-29 encounters a day off travel routes (e.g., campgrounds) and 30 or more encounters a day en route.	People seem to be generally everywhere.	Busy place with other people constantly in view.	
Illustrated in Matrix	Group Size (other than you own)	Fewer than or equal to 3 people per group.	4-6 people per group.	7-12 people per group.	13-25 people per group.	26-50 people per group.	Greater than 50 people per group.	
	Evidence of Use	No alteration of the natural terrain. Footprints only observed. Sounds of people rare.	Areas of alteration uncommon. Little surface vegetation wear observed. Sounds of people infrequent.	Small areas of alteration. Surface vegetation showing wear, with some bare soils. Sounds of people occasionally heard.	Small areas of alteration prevalent. Surface vegetation gone with compacted soils observed. Sounds of people regularly heard.	A few large areas of alteration. Surface vegetation absent, with hardened soils. Sounds of people frequently heard.	Large areas of alteration prevalent. Some erosion. Constantly hear people.	

OPERATIONAL – ADMINISTRATION and SERVICES: character of how Public Land Managers, Cooperative Agencies and Local Businesses Care for the Area and Serve Visitors

Mapped	Primitive		Backcountry	Middle Country	Front Country	Rural	Urban
	Mechanized Use	None whatsoever.	Mountain bikes and perhaps other mechanized use, but all are nonmotorized.	Four-wheel-drives, all-terrain vehicles, dirt bikes, or snowmobiles, in addition to nonmotorized mechanized use.	Two-wheel-drive vehicles predominant, but also four-wheel-drives and nonmotorized mechanized use.	Ordinary highway auto and truck traffic is characteristic.	Wide variety of street vehicles, and highway traffic is ever-present.
Illustrated in	Visitor Services	None is available on-site.	Basic maps, but area personnel seldom available to provide on-site assistance.	Area brochures and maps, plus area personnel occasionally present to provide on-site assistance.	Information materials describe recreation areas and activities. Area personnel are periodically available.	Information described to the left, plus experience and benefit descriptions. Area personnel do on-site education.	Information described to the left, plus regularly scheduled on-site outdoor skills demonstrations and clinics.
	Management Controls	No visitor controls apparent. No use limits. Enforcement presence very rare.	Signs at key access points on basic user ethics. May have backcountry use restrictions. Enforcement presence rare.	Occasional regulatory signing. Motorized and mechanized use restrictions. Random enforcement presence.	Rules clearly posted, with some seasonal or day-of-week use restrictions. Periodic enforcement presence.	Regulations prominent. Total use limited by permit, reservation, etc. Routine enforcement presence.	Continuous enforcement to redistribute use and reduce user conflicts, hazards, and resource damage.

Case Mountain ERMA

PHYSICAL – LAND and FACILITIES: character of the natural landscape

		<i>Primitive</i>		<i>Backcountry</i>	<i>Middle Country</i>	<i>Front Country</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
		<i>Pristine</i>	<i>Transition</i>					
<i>Mappe</i>	<b>Remoteness</b>	More than 10 miles from any motorized route.	More than 3 miles from any motorized route.	More than ½ mile from any kind of motorized route/use area but not as distant as 3 miles.	On or near motorized routes, but at least ½ mile from all improved roads, though they may be in sight.	On or near improved gravel roads, but at least ½ mile from highways.	On or near paved primary highways, but still within a rural area.	Municipal streets and roads within towns or cities.
<i>Illustrated in Matrix</i>	<b>Naturalness</b>	Undisturbed natural landscape.		Natural appearing landscape, having modifications not readily noticeable.	Natural appearing landscape, except for obvious motorized routes.	Landscape partially modified by roads/trails, utility lines, etc., but none overpower natural landscape features.	Natural landscape substantially modified by agriculture or industrial development.	Urbanized developments dominate landscape.
	<b>Visitor Facilities</b>	None.		Some primitive trails made of native materials, such as log bridges and carved wooden signs.	Maintained and marked trails, simple trailhead developments, improved signs, and very basic toilets.	Improved yet modest, rustic facilities, such as campsites, restrooms, trails, and interpretive signs.	Modern facilities, such as campgrounds, group shelters, boat launches, and occasional exhibits.	Elaborate full-service facilities, such as laundry, restaurants, and groceries.

SOCIAL – VISITOR USE and USERS: character of recreation-tourism use

	<i>Primitive</i>		<i>Backcountry</i>	<i>Middle Country</i>	<i>Front Country</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
Mapped	Contacts with other groups	Fewer than 3 encounters a day at campsites and fewer than 6 encounters a day on travel routes.	3-6 encounters a day off travel routes (e.g., campsites) and 7-15 encounters a day on travel routes.	7-14 encounters a day off travel routes (e.g., staging areas) and 15-29 encounters a day en route	15-29 encounters a day off travel routes (e.g., campgrounds) and 30 or more encounters a day en route.	People seem to be generally everywhere.	Busy place with other people constantly in view.
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OPERATIONAL – ADMINISTRATION and SERVICES: character of how Public Land Managers, Cooperative Agencies and Local Businesses Care for the Area and Serve Visitors

	<i>Primitive</i>	<i>Backcountry</i>	<i>Middle Country</i>	<i>Front Country</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	
Mapped	<b>Mechanized Use</b>	None whatsoever.	Mountain bikes and perhaps other mechanized use, but all are nonmotorized.	Four-wheel-drives, all-terrain vehicles, dirt bikes, or snowmobiles, in addition to nonmotorized mechanized use.	Two-wheel-drive vehicles predominant, but also four-wheel-drives and nonmotorized mechanized use.	Ordinary highway auto and truck traffic is characteristic.	Wide variety of street vehicles, and highway traffic is ever-present.
Illustrated in	<b>Visitor Services</b>	None is available on-site.	Basic maps, but area personnel seldom available to provide on-site assistance.	Area brochures and maps, plus area personnel occasionally present to provide on-site assistance.	Information materials describe recreation areas and activities. Area personnel are periodically available.	Information described to the left, plus experience and benefit descriptions. Area personnel do on-site education.	Information described to the left, plus regularly scheduled on-site outdoor skills demonstrations and clinics.
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Fresno River ERMA

PHYSICAL – LAND and FACILITIES: character of the natural landscape

Mappe	Primitive		Backcountry	Middle Country	Front Country	Rural	Urban	
	Pristine	Transition						
	Remoteness	More than 10 miles from any motorized route	More than 3 miles from any motorized route.	More than ½ mile from any kind of motorized route/use area, but not as distant as 3 miles	On or near motorized routes, but at least ½ mile from all improved roads, though they may be in sight.	On or near improved gravel roads, but at least ½ mile from highways.	On or near paved primary highways, but still within a rural area.	Municipal streets and roads within towns or cities.
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SOCIAL – VISITOR USE and USERS: character of recreation-tourism use

	<i>Primitive</i>	<i>Backcountry</i>	<i>Middle Country</i>	<i>Front Country</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	
Mapped	<b>Contacts with other groups</b>	Fewer than 3 encounters a day at campsites and fewer than 6 encounters a day on travel routes.	3-6 encounters a day off travel routes (e.g., campsites) and 7-15 encounters a day on travel routes.	7-14 encounters a day off travel routes (e.g., staging areas) and 15-29 encounters a day en route.	15-29 encounters a day off travel routes (e.g., campgrounds) and 30 or more encounters a day en route.	People seem to be generally everywhere.	Busy place with other people constantly in view.
Illustrated in Matrix	<b>Group Size (other than you own)</b>	Fewer than or equal to 3 people per group.	4-6 people per group.	7-12 people per group.	13-25 people per group.	26-50 people per group.	Greater than 50 people per group.
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OPERATIONAL – ADMINISTRATION and SERVICES: character of how Public Land Managers, Cooperative Agencies and Local Businesses Care for the Area and Serve Visitors

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North Fork ERMA

PHYSICAL – LAND and FACILITIES: character of the natural landscape

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SOCIAL – VISITOR USE and USERS: character of recreation-tourism use

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OPERATIONAL – ADMINISTRATION and SERVICES: character of how Public Land Managers, Cooperative Agencies and Local Businesses Care for the Area and Serve Visitors

	<i>Primitive</i>	<i>Backcountry</i>	<i>Middle Country</i>	<i>Front Country</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	
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Chimney Peak SRMA – Byway RMZ

PHYSICAL – LAND and FACILITIES: character of the natural landscape

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	Pristine	Transition						
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SOCIAL – VISITOR USE and USERS: character of recreation-tourism use

Mapped	Primitive		Backcountry	Middle Country	Front Country	Rural	Urban
	Contacts with other groups	Fewer than 3 encounters a day at campsites and fewer than 6 encounters a day on travel routes.	3-6 encounters a day off travel routes (e.g., campsites) and 7-15 encounters a day on travel routes.	7-14 encounters a day off travel routes (e.g., staging areas) and 15-29 encounters a day en route.	15-29 encounters a day off travel routes (e.g., campgrounds) and 30 or more encounters a day en route.	People seem to be generally everywhere.	Busy place, with other people constantly in view.
Illustrated in Matrix	Group Size (other than you own)	Fewer than or equal to 3 people per group.	4-6 people per group.	7-12 people per group.	13-25 people per group.	26-50 people per group.	Greater than 50 people per group.
	Evidence of Use	No alteration of the natural terrain. Footprints only observed. Sounds of people rare.	Areas of alteration uncommon. Little surface vegetation wear observed. Sounds of people infrequent.	Small areas of alteration. Surface vegetation showing wear, with some bare soils. Sounds of people occasionally heard.	Small areas of alteration prevalent. Surface vegetation gone with compacted soils observed. Sounds of people regularly heard.	A few large areas of alteration. Surface vegetation absent, with hardened soils. Sounds of people frequently heard.	Large areas of alteration prevalent. Some erosion. Constantly hear people.

OPERATIONAL – ADMINISTRATION and SERVICES: character of how Public Land Managers, Cooperative Agencies and Local Businesses Care for the Area and Serve Visitors

Mapped	Primitive		Backcountry	Middle Country	Front Country	Rural	Urban
	Mechanized Use	None whatsoever.	Mountain bikes and perhaps other mechanized use, but all are nonmotorized.	Four-wheel-drives, all-terrain vehicles, dirt bikes, or snowmobiles, in addition to nonmotorized mechanized use.	Two-wheel-drive vehicles predominant, but also four-wheel-drives and nonmotorized mechanized use.	Ordinary highway auto and truck traffic is characteristic.	Wide variety of street vehicles, and highway traffic is ever-present.
Illustrated in Matrix							
	Visitor Services	None is available on-site.	Basic maps, but area personnel seldom available to provide on-site assistance.	Area brochures and maps, plus area personnel occasionally present to provide on-site assistance.	Information materials describe recreation areas and activities. Area personnel are periodically available.	Information described to the left, plus experience and benefit descriptions. Area personnel do on-site education.	Information described to the left, plus regularly scheduled on-site outdoor skills demonstrations and clinics.
	Management Controls	No visitor controls apparent. No use limits. Enforcement presence very rare.	Signs at key access points on basic user ethics. May have backcountry use restrictions. Enforcement presence rare.	Occasional regulatory signing. Motorized and mechanized use restrictions. Random enforcement presence.	Rules clearly posted, with some seasonal or day-of-week use restrictions. Periodic enforcement presence.	Regulations prominent. Total use limited by permit, reservation, etc. Routine enforcement presence.	Continuous enforcement to redistribute use and reduce user conflicts, hazards, and resource damage.

Chimney Peak SRMA – PCNST RMZ

PHYSICAL – LAND and FACILITIES: character of the natural landscape

		<i>Primitive</i>		<i>Backcountry</i>	<i>Middle Country</i>	<i>Front Country</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
		<i>Pristine</i>	<i>Transition</i>					
Mappe	Remoteness	More than 10 miles from any motorized route.	More than 3 miles from any motorized route.	More than ½ mile from any kind of motorized route/use area, but not as distant as 3 miles	On or near motorized routes, but at least ½ mile from all improved roads, though they may be in sight.	On or near improved gravel roads, but at least ½ mile from highways.	On or near paved primary highways, but still within a rural area.	Municipal streets and roads within towns or cities.
Illustrated in Matrix	Naturalness	Undisturbed natural landscape.		Natural appearing landscape, having modifications not readily noticeable.	Natural appearing landscape, except for obvious motorized routes.	Landscape partially modified by roads/trails, utility lines, etc., but none overpower natural landscape features.	Natural landscape substantially modified by agriculture or industrial development.	Urbanized developments dominate landscape.
	Visitor Facilities	None.		Some primitive trails made of native materials, such as log bridges and carved wooden signs.	Maintained and marked trails, simple trailhead developments, improved signs, and very basic toilets.	Improved yet modest, rustic facilities, such as campsites, restrooms, trails, and interpretive signs.	Modern facilities, such as campgrounds, group shelters, boat launches, and occasional exhibits.	Elaborate full-service facilities, such as laundry, restaurants, and groceries.

SOCIAL – VISITOR USE and USERS: character of recreation-tourism use

		<i>Primitive</i>		<i>Backcountry</i>	<i>Middle Country</i>	<i>Front Country</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
Mapped	Contacts with other groups	Fewer than 3 encounters a day at campsites and fewer than 6 encounters a day on travel routes.		3-6 encounters a day off travel routes (e.g., campsites) and 7-15 encounters a day on travel routes.	7-14 encounters a day off travel routes (e.g., staging areas) and 15-29 encounters a day en route	15-29 encounters a day off travel routes (e.g., campgrounds) and 30 or more encounters a day en route.	People seem to be generally everywhere.	Busy place with other people constantly in view.
Illustrated in Matrix	Group Size (other than you own)	Fewer than or equal to 3 people per group.		4-6 people per group.	7-12 people per group.	13-25 people per group.	26-50 people per group.	Greater than 50 people per group.
	Evidence of Use	No alteration of the natural terrain. Footprints only observed. Sounds of people rare.		Areas of alteration uncommon. Little surface vegetation wear observed. Sounds of people infrequent.	Small areas of alteration. Surface vegetation showing wear, with some bare soils. Sounds of people occasionally heard.	Small areas of alteration prevalent. Surface vegetation gone with compacted soils observed. Sounds of people regularly heard.	A few large areas of alteration. Surface vegetation absent, with hardened soils. Sounds of people frequently heard.	Large areas of alteration prevalent. Some erosion. Constantly hear people.

OPERATIONAL – ADMINISTRATION and SERVICES: character of how Public Land Managers, Cooperative Agencies and Local Businesses Care for the Area and Serve Visitors

		<i>Primitive</i>		<i>Backcountry</i>	<i>Middle Country</i>	<i>Front Country</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
Mapped	Mechanized Use	None whatsoever.		Mountain bikes and perhaps other mechanized use, but all are nonmotorized.	Four-wheel-drives, all-terrain vehicles, dirt bikes, or snowmobiles, in addition to nonmotorized mechanized use.	Two-wheel-drive vehicles predominant, but also four-wheel-drives and nonmotorized mechanized use.	Ordinary highway auto and truck traffic is characteristic.	Wide variety of street vehicles, and highway traffic is ever-present.
Illustrated in	Visitor Services	None is available on-site.		Basic maps, but area personnel seldom available to provide on-site assistance.	Area brochures and maps, plus area personnel occasionally present to provide on-site assistance.	Information materials describe recreation areas and activities. Area personnel are periodically available.	Information described to the left, plus experience and benefit descriptions. Area personnel do on-site education.	Information described to the left, plus regularly scheduled on-site outdoor skills demonstrations and clinics.
	Management Controls	No visitor controls apparent. No use limits. Enforcement presence very rare.		Signs at key access points on basic user ethics. May have backcountry use restrictions. Enforcement presence rare.	Occasional regulatory signing. Motorized and mechanized use restrictions. Random enforcement presence.	Rules clearly posted, with some seasonal or day-of-week use restrictions. Periodic enforcement presence.	Regulations prominent. Total use limited by permit, reservation, etc. Routine enforcement presence.	Continuous enforcement to redistribute use and reduce user conflicts, hazards, and resource damage.



Chimney Peak SRMA – Wilderness RMZ

PHYSICAL – LAND and FACILITIES: character of the natural landscape

		Primitive		Backcountry	Middle Country	Front Country	Rural	Urban
		Pristine	Transition					
Mappe	Remoteness	More than 10 miles from any motorized route.	More than 3 miles from any motorized route.	More than ½ mile from any kind of motorized route/use area, but not as distant as 3 miles.	On or near motorized routes, but at least ½ mile from all improved roads, though they may be in sight.	On or near improved gravel roads, but at least ½ mile from highways.	On or near paved primary highways, but still within a rural area.	Municipal streets and roads within towns or cities.
Illustrated in Matrix	Naturalness	Undisturbed natural landscape.		Natural appearing landscape, having modifications not readily noticeable.	Natural appearing landscape, except for obvious motorized routes.	Landscape partially modified by roads/trails, utility lines, etc., but none overpower natural landscape features.	Natural landscape substantially modified by agriculture or industrial development.	Urbanized developments dominate landscape.
	Visitor Facilities	None.		Some primitive trails made of native materials, such as log bridges and carved wooden signs.	Maintained and marked trails, simple trailhead developments, improved signs, and very basic toilets.	Improved yet modest, rustic facilities, such as campsites, restrooms, trails, and interpretive signs.	Modern facilities, such as campgrounds, group shelters, boat launches, and occasional exhibits.	Elaborate full-service facilities, such as laundry, restaurants, and groceries.

SOCIAL – VISITOR USE and USERS: character of recreation-tourism use

Mapped	Primitive		Backcountry	Middle Country	Front Country	Rural	Urban
	Contacts with other groups	Fewer than 3 encounters a day at campsites and fewer than 6 encounters a day on travel routes.	3-6 encounters a day off travel routes (e.g., campsites) and 7-15 encounters a day on travel routes.	7-14 encounters a day off travel routes (e.g., staging areas) and 15-29 encounters a day en route.	15-29 encounters a day off travel routes (e.g., campgrounds) and 30 or more encounters a day en route.	People seem to be generally everywhere.	Busy place with other people constantly in view.
Illustrated in Matrix	Group Size (other than you own)	Fewer than or equal to 3 people per group.	4-6 people per group.	7-12 people per group.	13-25 people per group.	26-50 people per group.	Greater than 50 people per group.
	Evidence of Use	No alteration of the natural terrain. Footprints only observed. Sounds of people rare.	Areas of alteration uncommon. Little surface vegetation wear observed. Sounds of people infrequent.	Small areas of alteration. Surface vegetation showing wear, with some bare soils. Sounds of people occasionally heard.	Small areas of alteration prevalent. Surface vegetation gone with compacted soils observed. Sounds of people regularly heard.	A few large areas of alteration. Surface vegetation absent, with hardened soils. Sounds of people frequently heard.	Large areas of alteration prevalent. Some erosion. Constantly hear people.

OPERATIONAL – ADMINISTRATION and SERVICES: character of how Public Land Managers, Cooperative Agencies and Local Businesses Care for the Area and Serve Visitors

	<i>Primitive</i>	<i>Backcountry</i>	<i>Middle Country</i>	<i>Front Country</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	
<i>Mapped</i>	<b>Mechanized Use</b>	None whatsoever.	Mountain bikes and perhaps other mechanized use, but all are nonmotorized.	Four-wheel-drives, all-terrain vehicles, dirt bikes, or snowmobiles, in addition to nonmotorized mechanized use.	Two-wheel-drive vehicles predominant, but also four-wheel-drives and nonmotorized mechanized use.	Ordinary highway auto and truck traffic is characteristic.	Wide variety of street vehicles, and highway traffic is ever-present.
<i>Illustrated in</i>	<b>Visitor Services</b>	None is available on-site.	Basic maps, but area personnel seldom available to provide on-site assistance.	Area brochures and maps, plus area personnel occasionally present to provide on-site assistance.	Information materials describe recreation areas and activities. Area personnel are periodically available.	Information described to the left, plus experience and benefit descriptions. Area personnel do on-site education.	Information described to the left, plus regularly scheduled on-site outdoor skills demonstrations and clinics.
	<b>Management Controls</b>	No visitor controls apparent. No use limits. Enforcement presence very rare.	Signs at key access points on basic user ethics. May have backcountry use restrictions. Enforcement presence rare.	Occasional regulatory signing. Motorized and mechanized use restrictions. Random enforcement presence.	Rules clearly posted, with some seasonal or day-of-week use restrictions. Periodic enforcement presence.	Regulations prominent. Total use limited by permit, reservation, etc. Routine enforcement presence.	Continuous enforcement to redistribute use and reduce user conflicts, hazards, and resource damage.

Keyesville SRMA – French Gulch RMZ

PHYSICAL – LAND and FACILITIES: character of the natural landscape

		<i>Primitive</i>		<i>Backcountry</i>	<i>Middle Country</i>	<i>Front Country</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
		<i>Pristine</i>	<i>Transition</i>					
<i>Mappe</i>	<b>Remoteness</b>	More than 10 miles from any motorized route	More than 3 miles from any motorized route.	More than ½ mile from any kind of motorized route/use area, but not as distant as 3 miles	On or near motorized routes, but at least ½ mile from all improved roads, though they may be in sight.	On or near improved gravel roads, but at least ½ mile from highways.	On or near paved primary highways, but still within a rural area.	Municipal streets and roads within towns or cities.
<i>Illustrated in Matrix</i>	<b>Naturalness</b>	Undisturbed natural landscape.		Natural appearing landscape, having modifications not readily noticeable.	Natural appearing landscape, except for obvious motorized routes.	Landscape partially modified by roads/trails, utility lines, etc., but none overpower natural landscape features.	Natural landscape substantially modified by agriculture or industrial development.	Urbanized developments dominate landscape.
	<b>Visitor Facilities</b>	None.		Some primitive trails made of native materials, such as log bridges and carved wooden signs.	Maintained and marked trails, simple trailhead developments, improved signs, and very basic toilets.	Improved yet modest, rustic facilities, such as campsites, restrooms, trails, and interpretive signs.	Modern facilities, such as campgrounds, group shelters, boat launches, and occasional exhibits.	Elaborate full-service facilities, such as laundry, restaurants, and groceries.

SOCIAL – VISITOR USE and USERS: character of recreation-tourism use

	<i>Primitive</i>	<i>Backcountry</i>	<i>Middle Country</i>	<i>Front Country</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	
Mapped	<b>Contacts with other groups</b>	Fewer than 3 encounters a day at campsites and fewer than 6 encounters a day on travel routes.	3-6 encounters a day off travel routes (e.g., campsites) and 7-15 encounters a day on travel routes.	7-14 encounters a day off travel routes (e.g., staging areas) and 15-29 encounters a day en route.	15-29 encounters a day off travel routes (e.g., campgrounds) and 30 or more encounters a day en route.	People seem to be generally everywhere.	Busy place with other people constantly in view.
Illustrated in Matrix	<b>Group Size (other than you own)</b>	Fewer than or equal to 3 people per group.	4-6 people per group.	7-12 people per group.	13-25 people per group.	26-50 people per group.	Greater than 50 people per group.
	<b>Evidence of Use</b>	No alteration of the natural terrain. Footprints only observed. Sounds of people rare.	Areas of alteration uncommon. Little surface vegetation wear observed. Sounds of people infrequent.	Small areas of alteration. Surface vegetation showing wear, with some bare soils. Sounds of people occasionally heard.	Small areas of alteration prevalent. Surface vegetation gone with compacted soils observed. Sounds of people regularly heard.	A few large areas of alteration. Surface vegetation absent, with hardened soils. Sounds of people frequently heard.	Large areas of alteration prevalent. Some erosion. Constantly hear people.

OPERATIONAL – ADMINISTRATION and SERVICES: character of how Public Land Managers, Cooperative Agencies and Local Businesses Care for the Area and Serve Visitors

Mapped	Primitive	Backcountry	Middle Country	Front Country	Rural	Urban	
	<b>Mechanized Use</b>	None whatsoever.	Mountain bikes and perhaps other mechanized use, but all are nonmotorized.	Four-wheel-drives, all-terrain vehicles, dirt bikes, or snowmobiles, in addition to nonmotorized mechanized use.	Two-wheel-drive vehicles predominant, but also four-wheel-drives and nonmotorized mechanized use.	Ordinary highway auto and truck traffic is characteristic.	Wide variety of street vehicles, and highway traffic is ever-present.
Illustrated in	<b>Visitor Services</b>	None is available on-site.	Basic maps, but area personnel seldom available to provide on-site assistance.	Area brochures and maps, plus area personnel occasionally present to provide on-site assistance.	Information materials describe recreation areas and activities. Area personnel are periodically available.	Information described to the left, plus experience and benefit descriptions. Area personnel do on-site education.	Information described to the left, plus regularly scheduled on-site outdoor skills demonstrations and clinics.
	<b>Management Controls</b>	No visitor controls apparent. No use limits. Enforcement presence very rare.	Signs at key access points on basic user ethics. May have backcountry use restrictions. Enforcement presence rare.	Occasional regulatory signing. Motorized and mechanized use restrictions. Random enforcement presence.	Rules clearly posted, with some seasonal or day-of-week use restrictions. Periodic enforcement presence.	Regulations prominent. Total use limited by permit, reservation, etc. Routine enforcement presence.	Continuous enforcement to redistribute use and reduce user conflicts, hazards, and resource damage.

Keyesville SRMA – Gold Fever RMZ

PHYSICAL – LAND and FACILITIES: character of the natural landscape

		<i>Primitive</i>		<i>Backcountry</i>	<i>Middle Country</i>	<i>Front Country</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
		<i>Pristine</i>	<i>Transition</i>					
Mappe	Remoteness	More than 10 miles from any motorized route.	More than 3 miles from any motorized route.	More than ½ mile from any kind of motorized route/use area, but not as distant as 3 miles.	On or near motorized routes, but at least ½ mile from all improved roads, though they may be in sight.	On or near improved gravel roads, but at least ½ mile from highways.	On or near paved primary highways, but still within a rural area.	Municipal streets and roads within towns or cities.
	Naturalness	Undisturbed natural landscape.		Natural appearing landscape, having modifications not readily noticeable.	Natural appearing landscape, except for obvious motorized routes.	Landscape partially modified by roads/trails, utility lines, etc., but none overpower natural landscape features.	Natural landscape substantially modified by agriculture or industrial development.	Urbanized developments dominate landscape.
Illustrated in Matrix	Visitor Facilities	None.		Some primitive trails made of native materials, such as log bridges and carved wooden signs.	Maintained and marked trails, simple trailhead developments, improved signs, and very basic toilets.	Improved yet modest, rustic facilities, such as campsites, restrooms, trails, and interpretive signs.	Modern facilities, such as campgrounds, group shelters, boat launches, and occasional exhibits.	Elaborate full-service facilities, such as laundry, restaurants, and groceries.

SOCIAL – VISITOR USE and USERS: character of recreation-tourism use

		<i>Primitive</i>		<i>Backcountry</i>	<i>Middle Country</i>	<i>Front Country</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
Mapped	Contacts with other groups	Fewer than 3 encounters a day at campsites and fewer than 6 encounters a day on travel routes.		3-6 encounters a day off travel routes (e.g., campsites) and 7-15 encounters a day on travel routes.	7-14 encounters a day off travel routes (e.g., staging areas) and 15-29 encounters a day en route	15-29 encounters a day off travel routes (e.g., campgrounds) and 30 or more encounters a day en route.	People seem to be generally everywhere.	Busy place with other people constantly in view.
	Group Size (other than you own)	Fewer than or equal to 3 people per group.		4-6 people per group.	7-12 people per group	13-25 people per group.	26-50 people per group.	Greater than 50 people per group.
Illustrated in Matrix	Evidence of Use	No alteration of the natural terrain. Footprints only observed. Sounds of people rare.		Areas of alteration uncommon. Little surface vegetation wear observed. Sounds of people infrequent.	Small areas of alteration. Surface vegetation showing wear ,with some bare soils. Sounds of people occasionally heard.	Small areas of alteration prevalent. Surface vegetation gone, with compacted soils observed. Sounds of people regularly heard.	A few large areas of alteration. Surface vegetation absent, with hardened soils. Sounds of people frequently heard.	Large areas of alteration prevalent. Some erosion. Constantly hear people.

OPERATIONAL – ADMINISTRATION and SERVICES: character of how Public Land Managers, Cooperative Agencies and Local Businesses Care for the Area and Serve Visitors

		<i>Primitive</i>		<i>Backcountry</i>	<i>Middle Country</i>	<i>Front Country</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
Mapped	Mechanized Use	None whatsoever.		Mountain bikes and perhaps other mechanized use, but all are nonmotorized.	Four-wheel-drives, all-terrain vehicles, dirt bikes, or snowmobiles, in addition to nonmotorized mechanized use.	Two-wheel-drive vehicles predominant, but also four-wheel-drives and nonmotorized mechanized use.	Ordinary highway auto and truck traffic is characteristic.	Wide variety of street vehicles, and highway traffic is ever-present.
	Visitor Services	None is available on-site.		Basic maps, but area personnel seldom available to provide on-site assistance.	Area brochures and maps, plus area personnel occasionally present to provide on-site assistance.	Information materials describe recreation areas and activities. Area personnel are periodically available.	Information described to the left, plus experience and benefit descriptions. Area personnel do on-site education.	Information described to the left, plus regularly scheduled on-site outdoor skills demonstrations and clinics.
Illustrated in Matrix	Management Controls	No visitor controls apparent. No use limits. Enforcement presence very rare.		Signs at key access points on basic user ethics. May have backcountry use restrictions. Enforcement presence rare.	Occasional regulatory signing. Motorized and mechanized use restrictions. Random enforcement presence.	Rules clearly posted, with some seasonal or day-of-week use restrictions. Periodic enforcement presence.	Regulations prominent. Total use limited by permit, reservation, etc. Routine enforcement presence.	Continuous enforcement to redistribute use and reduce user conflicts, hazards, and resource damage.

Keyesville SRMA – The Dam RMZ

PHYSICAL – LAND and FACILITIES: character of the natural landscape

		<i>Primitive</i>		<i>Backcountry</i>	<i>Middle Country</i>	<i>Front Country</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
		<i>Pristine</i>	<i>Transition</i>					
<i>Mappe</i>	<b>Remoteness</b>	More than 10 miles from any motorized route.	More than 3 miles from any motorized route.	More than ½ mile from any kind of motorized route/use area, but not as distant as 3 miles.	On or near motorized routes, but at least ½ mile from all improved roads, though they may be in sight.	On or near improved gravel roads, but at least ½ mile from highways.	On or near paved primary highways, but still within a rural area.	Municipal streets and roads within towns or cities.
<i>Illustrated in Matrix</i>	<b>Naturalness</b>	Undisturbed natural landscape.		Natural appearing landscape, having modifications not readily noticeable.	Natural appearing landscape, except for obvious motorized routes.	Landscape partially modified by roads/trails, utility lines, etc., but none overpower natural landscape features.	Natural landscape substantially modified by agriculture or industrial development.	Urbanized developments dominate landscape.
	<b>Visitor Facilities</b>	None.		Some primitive trails made of native materials, such as log bridges and carved wooden signs.	Maintained and marked trails, simple trailhead developments, improved signs, and very basic toilets.	Improved yet modest, rustic facilities, such as campsites, restrooms, trails, and interpretive signs.	Modern facilities, such as campgrounds, group shelters, boat launches, and occasional exhibits.	Elaborate full-service facilities, such as laundry, restaurants, and groceries.

SOCIAL – VISITOR USE and USERS: character of recreation-tourism use

	<i>Primitive</i>	<i>Backcountry</i>	<i>Middle Country</i>	<i>Front Country</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	
<i>Mapped</i>	<b>Contacts with other groups</b>	Fewer than 3 encounters a day at campsites and fewer than 6 encounters a day on travel routes.	3-6 encounters a day off travel routes (e.g., campsites) and 7-15 encounters a day on travel routes.	7-14 encounters a day off travel routes (e.g., staging areas) and 15-29 encounters a day en route.	15-29 encounters a day off travel routes (e.g., campgrounds) and 30 or more encounters a day en route.	People seem to be generally everywhere.	Busy place, with other people constantly in view.
<i>Illustrated in Matrix</i>	<b>Group Size (other than you own)</b>	Fewer than or equal to 3 people per group.	4-6 people per group.	7-12 people per group.	13-25 people per group.	26-50 people per group.	Greater than 50 people per group.
	<b>Evidence of Use</b>	No alteration of the natural terrain. Footprints only observed. Sounds of people rare.	Areas of alteration uncommon. Little surface vegetation wear observed. Sounds of people infrequent.	Small areas of alteration. Surface vegetation showing wear, with some bare soils. Sounds of people occasionally heard.	Small areas of alteration prevalent. Surface vegetation gone, with compacted soils observed. Sounds of people regularly heard.	A few large areas of alteration. Surface vegetation absent, with hardened soils. Sounds of people frequently heard.	Large areas of alteration prevalent. Some erosion. Constantly hear people.

OPERATIONAL – ADMINISTRATION and SERVICES: character of how Public Land Managers, Cooperative Agencies and Local Businesses Care for the Area and Serve Visitors

	<i>Primitive</i>	<i>Backcountry</i>	<i>Middle Country</i>	<i>Front Country</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	
Mapped	<b>Mechanized Use</b>	None whatsoever.	Mountain bikes and perhaps other mechanized use, but all are nonmotorized.	Four-wheel-drives, all-terrain vehicles, dirt bikes, or snowmobiles, in addition to nonmotorized mechanized use.	Two-wheel-drive vehicles predominant, but also four-wheel-drives and nonmotorized mechanized use.	Ordinary highway auto and truck traffic is characteristic.	Wide variety of street vehicles, and highway traffic is ever-present.
Illustrated in	<b>Visitor Services</b>	None is available on-site.	Basic maps, but area personnel seldom available to provide on-site assistance.	Area brochures and maps, plus area personnel occasionally present to provide on-site assistance.	Information materials describe recreation areas and activities. Area personnel are periodically available.	Information described to the left, plus experience and benefit descriptions. Area personnel do on-site education.	Information described to the left, plus regularly scheduled on-site outdoor skills demonstrations and clinics.
	<b>Management Controls</b>	No visitor controls apparent. No use limits. Enforcement presence very rare.	Signs at key access points on basic user ethics. May have backcountry use restrictions. Enforcement presence rare.	Occasional regulatory signing. Motorized and mechanized use restrictions. Random enforcement presence.	Rules clearly posted, with some seasonal or day-of-week use restrictions. Periodic enforcement presence.	Regulations prominent. Total use limited by permit, reservation, etc. Routine enforcement presence.	Continuous enforcement to redistribute use and reduce user conflicts, hazards, and resource damage.



Keyesville SRMA – Wallow Rock RMZ

PHYSICAL – LAND and FACILITIES: character of the natural landscape

		Primitive		Backcountry	Middle Country	Front Country	Rural	Urban
		Pristine	Transition					
Mappe	Remoteness	More than 10 miles from any motorized route	More than 3 miles from any motorized route.	More than ½ mile from any kind of motorized route/use area, but not as distant as 3 miles.	On or near motorized routes, but at least ½ mile from all improved roads, though they may be in sight.	On or near improved gravel roads, but at least ½ mile from highways.	On or near paved primary highways, but still within a rural area.	Municipal streets and roads within towns or cities.
Illustrated in Matrix	Naturalness	Undisturbed natural landscape.		Natural appearing landscape, having modifications not readily noticeable.	Natural appearing landscape, except for obvious motorized routes.	Landscape partially modified by roads/trails, utility lines, etc., but none overpower natural landscape features.	Natural landscape substantially modified by agriculture or industrial development.	Urbanized developments dominate landscape.
	Visitor Facilities	None.		Some primitive trails made of native materials, such as log bridges and carved wooden signs.	Maintained and marked trails, simple trailhead developments, improved signs, and very basic toilets.	Improved yet modest, rustic facilities, such as campsites, restrooms, trails, and interpretive signs.	Modern facilities, such as campgrounds, group shelters, boat launches, and occasional exhibits.	Elaborate full-service facilities, such as laundry, restaurants, and groceries.

SOCIAL – VISITOR USE and USERS: character of recreation-tourism use

	<i>Primitive</i>	<i>Backcountry</i>	<i>Middle Country</i>	<i>Front Country</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	
Mapped	<b>Contacts with other groups</b>	Fewer than 3 encounters a day at campsites and fewer than 6 encounters a day on travel routes.	3-6 encounters a day off travel routes (e.g., campsites) and 7-15 encounters a day on travel routes.	7-14 encounters a day off travel routes (e.g., staging areas) and 15-29 encounters a day en route.	15-29 encounters a day off travel routes (e.g., campgrounds) and 30 or more encounters a day en route.	People seem to be generally everywhere.	Busy place with other people constantly in view.
Illustrated in Matrix	<b>Group Size (other than you own)</b>	Fewer than or equal to 3 people per group.	4-6 people per group.	7-12 people per group.	13-25 people per group.	26-50 people per group.	Greater than 50 people per group.
	<b>Evidence of Use</b>	No alteration of the natural terrain. Footprints only observed. Sounds of people rare.	Areas of alteration uncommon. Little surface vegetation wear observed. Sounds of people infrequent.	Small areas of alteration. Surface vegetation showing wear, with some bare soils. Sounds of people occasionally heard.	Small areas of alteration prevalent. Surface vegetation gone, with compacted soils observed. Sounds of people regularly heard.	A few large areas of alteration. Surface vegetation absent, with hardened soils. Sounds of people frequently heard.	Large areas of alteration prevalent. Some erosion. Constantly hear people.

OPERATIONAL – ADMINISTRATION and SERVICES: character of how Public Land Managers, Cooperative Agencies and Local Businesses Care for the Area and Serve Visitors

Mapped	Primitive		Backcountry	Middle Country	Front Country	Rural	Urban
	Mechanized Use	None whatsoever.	Mountain bikes and perhaps other mechanized use, but all are nonmotorized.	Four-wheel-drives, all-terrain vehicles, dirt bikes, or snowmobiles, in addition to nonmotorized mechanized use.	Two-wheel-drive vehicles predominant, but also four-wheel-drives and nonmotorized mechanized use.	Ordinary highway auto and truck traffic is characteristic.	Wide variety of street vehicles, and highway traffic is ever-present.
Illustrated in	Visitor Services		Basic maps, but area personnel seldom available to provide on-site assistance.	Area brochures and maps, plus area personnel occasionally present to provide on-site assistance.	Information materials describe recreation areas and activities. Area personnel are periodically available.	Information described to the left, plus experience and benefit descriptions. Area personnel do on-site education.	Information described to the left, plus regularly scheduled on-site outdoor skills demonstrations and clinics.
	Management Controls	No visitor controls apparent. No use limits. Enforcement presence very rare.	Signs at key access points on basic user ethics. May have backcountry use restrictions. Enforcement presence rare.	Occasional regulatory signing. Motorized and mechanized use restrictions. Random enforcement presence.	Rules clearly posted, with some seasonal or day-of-week use restrictions. Periodic enforcement presence.	Regulations prominent. Total use limited by permit, reservation, etc. Routine enforcement presence.	Continuous enforcement to redistribute use and reduce user conflicts, hazards, and resource damage.

San Joaquin River Gorge SRMA – Pa San RMZ

PHYSICAL – LAND and FACILITIES: character of the natural landscape

Mappe	Primitive		Backcountry	Middle Country	Front Country	Rural	Urban	
	Pristine	Transition						
	Remoteness	More than 10 miles from any motorized route.	More than 3 miles from any motorized route.	More than ½ mile from any kind of motorized route/use area, but not as distant as 3 miles.	On or near motorized routes, but at least ½ mile from all improved roads, though they may be in sight.	On or near improved gravel roads, but at least ½ mile from highways.	On or near paved primary highways, but still within a rural area.	Municipal streets and roads within towns or cities.
Illustrated in Matrix	Naturalness	Undisturbed natural landscape.		Natural appearing landscape, having modifications not readily noticeable.	Natural appearing landscape, except for obvious motorized routes.	Landscape partially modified by roads/trails, utility lines, etc., but none overpower natural landscape features.	Natural landscape substantially modified by agriculture or industrial development.	Urbanized developments dominate landscape.
	Visitor Facilities	None.		Some primitive trails made of native materials, such as log bridges and carved wooden signs.	Maintained and marked trails, simple trailhead developments, improved signs, and very basic toilets.	Improved yet modest, rustic facilities, such as campsites, restrooms, trails, and interpretive signs.	Modern facilities, such as campgrounds, group shelters, boat launches, and occasional exhibits.	Elaborate full-service facilities, such as laundry, restaurants, and groceries.

SOCIAL – VISITOR USE and USERS: character of recreation-tourism use

	<i>Primitive</i>		<i>Backcountry</i>	<i>Middle Country</i>	<i>Front Country</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
Mapped	Contacts with other groups	Fewer than 3 encounters a day at campsites and fewer than 6 encounters a day on travel routes.	3-6 encounters a day off travel routes (e.g., campsites) and 7-15 encounters a day on travel routes.	7-14 encounters a day off travel routes (e.g., staging areas) and 15-29 encounters a day en route.	15-29 encounters a day off travel routes (e.g., campgrounds) and 30 or more encounters a day en route.	People seem to be generally everywhere.	Busy place with other people constantly in view.
Illustrated in Matrix	Group Size (other than you own)	Fewer than or equal to 3 people per group.	4-6 people per group.	7-12 people per group.	13-25 people per group.	26-50 people per group.	Greater than 50 people per group.
	Evidence of Use	No alteration of the natural terrain. Footprints only observed. Sounds of people rare.	Areas of alteration uncommon. Little surface vegetation wear observed. Sounds of people infrequent.	Small areas of alteration. Surface vegetation showing wear, with some bare soils. Sounds of people occasionally heard.	Small areas of alteration prevalent. Surface vegetation gone, with compacted soils observed. Sounds of people regularly heard.	A few large areas of alteration. Surface vegetation absent, with hardened soils. Sounds of people frequently heard.	Large areas of alteration prevalent. Some erosion. Constantly hear people.

OPERATIONAL – ADMINISTRATION and SERVICES: character of how Public Land Managers, Cooperative Agencies and Local Businesses Care for the Area and Serve Visitors

	<i>Primitive</i>		<i>Backcountry</i>	<i>Middle Country</i>	<i>Front Country</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
Mapped	Mechanized Use	None whatsoever.	Mountain bikes and perhaps other mechanized use, but all are nonmotorized.	Four-wheel-drives, all-terrain vehicles, dirt bikes, or snowmobiles, in addition to nonmotorized mechanized use.	Two-wheel-drive vehicles predominant, but also four-wheel-drives and nonmotorized mechanized use.	Ordinary highway auto and truck traffic is characteristic.	Wide variety of street vehicles, and highway traffic is ever-present.
Illustrated in Matrix	Visitor Services	None is available on-site.	Basic maps, but area personnel seldom available to provide on-site assistance.	Area brochures and maps, plus area personnel occasionally present to provide on-site assistance.	Information materials describe recreation areas and activities. Area personnel are periodically available.	Information described to the left, plus experience and benefit descriptions. Area personnel do on-site education.	Information described to the left, plus regularly scheduled on-site outdoor skills demonstrations and clinics.
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San Joaquin River Gorge SRMA – Tahoot RMZ

PHYSICAL – LAND and FACILITIES: character of the natural landscape

		<i>Primitive</i>		<i>Backcountry</i>	<i>Middle Country</i>	<i>Front Country</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
		<i>Pristine</i>	<i>Transition</i>					
Mappe	Remoteness	More than 10 miles from any motorized route.	More than 3 miles from any motorized route.	More than ½ mile from any kind of motorized route/use area, but not as distant as 3 miles.	On or near motorized routes, but at least ½ mile from all improved roads, though they may be in sight.	On or near improved gravel roads, but at least ½ mile from highways.	On or near paved primary highways, but still within a rural area.	Municipal streets and roads within towns or cities.
Illustrated in Matrix	Naturalness	Undisturbed natural landscape.		Natural appearing landscape, having modifications not readily noticeable.	Natural appearing landscape, except for obvious motorized routes.	Landscape partially modified by roads/trails, utility lines, etc., but none overpower natural landscape features.	Natural landscape substantially modified by agriculture or industrial development.	Urbanized developments dominate landscape.
	Visitor Facilities	None.		Some primitive trails made of native materials, such as log bridges and carved wooden signs.	Maintained and marked trails, simple trailhead developments, improved signs, and very basic toilets.	Improved yet modest, rustic facilities, such as campsites, restrooms, trails, and interpretive signs.	Modern facilities, such as campgrounds, group shelters, boat launches, and occasional exhibits.	Elaborate full-service facilities, such as laundry, restaurants, and groceries.

SOCIAL – VISITOR USE and USERS: character of recreation-tourism use

		<i>Primitive</i>		<i>Backcountry</i>	<i>Middle Country</i>	<i>Front Country</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
Mapped	Contacts with other groups	Fewer than 3 encounters a day at campsites and fewer than 6 encounters a day on travel routes.		3-6 encounters a day off travel routes (e.g., campsites) and 7-15 encounters a day on travel routes.	7-14 encounters a day off travel routes (e.g., staging areas) and 15-29 encounters a day en route.	15-29 encounters a day off travel routes (e.g., campgrounds) and 30 or more encounters a day en route.	People seem to be generally everywhere.	Busy place with other people constantly in view.
Illustrated in Matrix	Group Size (other than you own)	Fewer than or equal to 3 people per group.		4-6 people per group.	7-12 people per group.	13-25 people per group.	26-50 people per group.	Greater than 50 people per group.
	Evidence of Use	No alteration of the natural terrain. Footprints only observed. Sounds of people rare.		Areas of alteration uncommon. Little surface vegetation wear observed. Sounds of people infrequent.	Small areas of alteration. Surface vegetation showing wear, with some bare soils. Sounds of people occasionally heard.	Small areas of alteration prevalent. Surface vegetation gone, with compacted soils observed. Sounds of people regularly heard.	A few large areas of alteration. Surface vegetation absent, with hardened soils. Sounds of people frequently heard.	Large areas of alteration prevalent. Some erosion. Constantly hear people.

OPERATIONAL – ADMINISTRATION and SERVICES: character of how Public Land Managers, Cooperative Agencies and Local Businesses Care for the Area and Serve Visitors

		<i>Primitive</i>		<i>Backcountry</i>	<i>Middle Country</i>	<i>Front Country</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
Mapped	Mechanized Use	None whatsoever.		Mountain bikes and perhaps other mechanized use, but all are nonmotorized.	Four-wheel-drives, all-terrain vehicles, dirt bikes, or snowmobiles, in addition to nonmotorized mechanized use.	Two-wheel-drive vehicles predominant, but also four-wheel-drives and nonmotorized mechanized use.	Ordinary highway auto and truck traffic is characteristic.	Wide variety of street vehicles, and highway traffic is ever-present.
Illustrated in Matrix	Visitor Services	None is available on-site.		Basic maps, but area personnel seldom available to provide on-site assistance	Area brochures and maps, plus area personnel occasionally present to provide on-site assistance.	Information materials describe recreation areas and activities. Area personnel are periodically available.	Information described to the left, plus experience and benefit descriptions. Area personnel do on-site education.	Information described to the left, plus regularly scheduled on-site outdoor skills demonstrations and clinics.
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San Joaquin River Gorge SRMA – Wu Ki’Oh RMZ

PHYSICAL – LAND and FACILITIES: character of the natural landscape

Mappe	Primitive		Backcountry	Middle Country	Front Country	Rural	Urban	
	Pristine	Transition						
	Remoteness	More than 10 miles from any motorized route.	More than 3 miles from any motorized route.	More than ½ mile from any kind of motorized route/use area, but not as distant as 3 miles.	On or near motorized routes, but at least ½ mile from all improved roads, though they may be in sight.	On or near improved gravel roads, but at least ½ mile from highways.	On or near paved primary highways, but still within a rural area.	Municipal streets and roads within towns or cities.
Illustrated in Matrix	Naturalness	Undisturbed natural landscape.		Natural appearing landscape, having modifications not readily noticeable.	Natural appearing landscape, except for obvious motorized routes.	Landscape partially modified by roads/trails, utility lines, etc., but none overpower natural landscape features.	Natural landscape substantially modified by agriculture or industrial development.	Urbanized developments dominate landscape.
	Visitor Facilities	None.		Some primitive trails made of native materials, such as log bridges and carved wooden signs.	Maintained and marked trails, simple trailhead developments, improved signs, and very basic toilets.	Improved yet modest, rustic facilities, such as campsites, restrooms, trails, and interpretive signs.	Modern facilities, such as campgrounds, group shelters, boat launches, and occasional exhibits.	Elaborate full-service facilities, such as laundry, restaurants, and groceries.

SOCIAL – VISITOR USE and USERS: character of recreation-tourism use

Mapped	Primitive		Backcountry	Middle Country	Front Country	Rural	Urban
	Contacts with other groups	Fewer than 3 encounters a day at campsites and fewer than 6 encounters a day on travel routes.	3-6 encounters a day off travel routes (e.g., campsites) and 7-15 encounters a day on travel routes.	7-14 encounters a day off travel routes (e.g., staging areas) and 15-29 encounters a day en route.	15-29 encounters a day off travel routes (e.g., campgrounds) and 30 or more encounters a day en route.	People seem to be generally everywhere.	Busy place with other people constantly in view.
Illustrated in Matrix	Group Size (other than you own)	Fewer than or equal to 3 people per group.	4-6 people per group.	7-12 people per group.	13-25 people per group.	26-50 people per group.	Greater than 50 people per group.
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OPERATIONAL – ADMINISTRATION and SERVICES: character of how Public Land Managers, Cooperative Agencies and Local Businesses Care for the Area and Serve Visitors

Mapped	Primitive		Backcountry	Middle Country	Front Country	Rural	Urban
	Mechanized Use	None whatsoever.	Mountain bikes and perhaps other mechanized use, but all are nonmotorized.	Four-wheel-drives, all-terrain vehicles, dirt bikes, or snowmobiles, in addition to nonmotorized mechanized use.	Two-wheel-drive vehicles predominant, but also four-wheel-drives and nonmotorized mechanized use.	Ordinary highway auto and truck traffic is characteristic.	Wide variety of street vehicles, and highway traffic is ever-present.
Illustrated in							
	Visitor Services	None is available on-site.	Basic maps, but area personnel seldom available to provide on-site assistance.	Area brochures and maps, plus area personnel occasionally present to provide on-site assistance.	Information materials describe recreation areas and activities. Area personnel are periodically available.	Information described to the left, plus experience and benefit descriptions. Area personnel do on-site education.	Information described to the left, plus regularly scheduled on-site outdoor skills demonstrations and clinics.
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Temblor SRMA – Temblor Range RMZ

PHYSICAL – LAND and FACILITIES: character of the natural landscape

	Primitive		Backcountry	Middle Country	Front Country	Rural	Urban	
	Pristine	Transition						
Mappe	Remoteness	More than 10 miles from any motorized route.	More than 3 miles from any motorized route.	More than ½ mile from any kind of motorized route/use area, but not as distant as 3 miles.	On or near motorized routes, but at least ½ mile from all improved roads, though they may be in sight.	On or near improved gravel roads, but at least ½ mile from highways.	On or near paved primary highways, but still within a rural area.	Municipal streets and roads within towns or cities.
Illustrated in Matrix	Naturalness	Undisturbed natural landscape.		Natural appearing landscape, having modifications not readily noticeable.	Natural appearing landscape, except for obvious motorized routes.	Landscape partially modified by roads/trails, utility lines, etc., but none overpower natural landscape features.	Natural landscape substantially modified by agriculture or industrial development.	Urbanized developments dominate landscape.
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SOCIAL – VISITOR USE and USERS: character of recreation-tourism use

	<i>Primitive</i>	<i>Backcountry</i>	<i>Middle Country</i>	<i>Front Country</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	
Mapped	<b>Contacts with other groups</b>	Fewer than 3 encounters a day at campsites and fewer than 6 encounters a day on travel routes.	3-6 encounters a day off travel routes (e.g., campsites) and 7-15 encounters a day on travel routes.	7-14 encounters a day off travel routes (e.g., staging areas) and 15-29 encounters a day en route	15-29 encounters a day off travel routes (e.g., campgrounds) and 30 or more encounters a day en route.	People seem to be generally everywhere.	Busy place with other people constantly in view.
Illustrated in Matrix	<b>Group Size (other than you own)</b>	Fewer than or equal to 3 people per group.	4-6 people per group.	7-12 people per group	13-25 people per group.	26-50 people per group.	Greater than 50 people per group.
	<b>Evidence of Use</b>	No alteration of the natural terrain. Footprints only observed. Sounds of people rare.	Areas of alteration uncommon. Little surface vegetation wear observed. Sounds of people infrequent.	Small areas of alteration. Surface vegetation showing wear, with some bare soils. Sounds of people occasionally heard.	Small areas of alteration prevalent. Surface vegetation gone with compacted soils observed. Sounds of people regularly heard.	A few large areas of alteration. Surface vegetation absent, with hardened soils. Sounds of people frequently heard.	Large areas of alteration prevalent. Some erosion. Constantly hear people.

OPERATIONAL – ADMINISTRATION and SERVICES: character of how Public Land Managers, Cooperative Agencies and Local Businesses Care for the Area and Serve Visitors

	<i>Primitive</i>	<i>Backcountry</i>	<i>Middle Country</i>	<i>Front Country</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	
Mapped	<b>Mechanized Use</b>	None whatsoever.	Mountain bikes and perhaps other mechanized use, but all is nonmotorized.	Four-wheel-drives, all-terrain vehicles, dirt bikes, or snowmobiles, in addition to nonmotorized mechanized use.	Two-wheel-drive vehicles predominant, but also four-wheel-drives and nonmotorized mechanized use.	Ordinary highway auto and truck traffic is characteristic.	Wide variety of street vehicles, and highway traffic is ever-present.
Illustrated in	<b>Visitor Services</b>	None is available on-site.	Basic maps, but area personnel seldom available to provide on-site assistance.	Area brochures and maps, plus area personnel occasionally present to provide on-site assistance.	Information materials describe recreation areas and activities. Area personnel are periodically available.	Information described to the left, plus experience and benefit descriptions. Area personnel do on-site education.	Information described to the left, plus regularly scheduled on-site outdoor skills demonstrations and clinics.
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Temblor SRMA – Urban Interface RMZ

PHYSICAL – LAND and FACILITIES: character of the natural landscape

Mappe	Primitive		Backcountry	Middle Country	Front Country	Rural	Urban	
	Pristine	Transition						
	Remoteness	More than 10 miles from any motorized route.	More than 3 miles from any motorized route.	More than ½ mile from any kind of motorized route/use area, but not as distant as 3 miles.	On or near motorized routes, but at least ½ mile from all improved roads, though they may be in sight.	On or near improved gravel roads, but at least ½ mile from highways.	On or near paved primary highways, but still within a rural area.	Municipal streets and roads within towns or cities.
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	Visitor Facilities	None.		Some primitive trails made of native materials, such as log bridges and carved wooden signs.	Maintained and marked trails, simple trailhead developments, improved signs, and very basic toilets.	Improved yet modest, rustic facilities, such as campsites, restrooms, trails, and interpretive signs.	Modern facilities, such as campgrounds, group shelters, boat launches, and occasional exhibits.	Elaborate full-service facilities, such as laundry, restaurants, and groceries.

SOCIAL – VISITOR USE and USERS: character of recreation-tourism use

	<i>Primitive</i>	<i>Backcountry</i>	<i>Middle Country</i>	<i>Front Country</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	
Mapped	Contacts with other groups	Fewer than 3 encounters a day at campsites and fewer than 6 encounters a day on travel routes.	3-6 encounters a day off travel routes (e.g., campsites) and 7-15 encounters a day on travel routes.	7-14 encounters a day off travel routes (e.g., staging areas) and 15-29 encounters a day en route	15-29 encounters a day off travel routes (e.g., campgrounds) and 30 or more encounters a day en route.	People seem to be generally everywhere.	Busy place with other people constantly in view.
Illustrated in Matrix	Group Size (other than you own)	Fewer than or equal to 3 people per group.	4-6 people per group.	7-12 people per group	13-25 people per group.	26-50 people per group.	Greater than 50 people per group.
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OPERATIONAL – ADMINISTRATION and SERVICES: character of how Public Land Managers, Cooperative Agencies and Local Businesses Care for the Area and Serve Visitors

	<i>Primitive</i>	<i>Backcountry</i>	<i>Middle Country</i>	<i>Front Country</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	
Mapped	Mechanized Use	None whatsoever.	Mountain bikes and perhaps other mechanized use, but all is nonmotorized.	Four-wheel-drives, all-terrain vehicles, dirt bikes, or snowmobiles, in addition to nonmotorized mechanized use.	Two-wheel-drive vehicles predominant, but also four-wheel-drives and nonmotorized mechanized use.	Ordinary highway auto and truck traffic is characteristic.	Wide variety of street vehicles, and highway traffic is ever-present.
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#### **H.4 RMZ Management Framework**

Creating a management framework for each RMZ is part of the Land Use Planning level decision that initially identifies the SRMA. The RMZ management framework is a combination of allocation decisions bringing together the previously identified setting prescriptions with the management objectives and actions needed to achieve them. Specifically for each RMZ the following decisions are made:

**Niche**—This refers to the niche market of the SRMA which the RMZ will primarily serve. It is a specifically focused and targetable subset of the overall demographic that utilizes an area and is drawn by the SRMA market. As such, it can be thought of as a narrowly defined group of potential customers.

**Recreation Management Objectives**—These are the specific opportunities available (or to be provided by) an RMZ and the outcomes to be attained. They can be described as activities, experiences and benefits.

**Recreation Setting Character Conditions**—These are the prescribed/desired recreation resource settings, from the NRRSM.

**Recreation Management, Marketing, Monitoring and Administrative Support Action**—These are the actions that steer the activity level planning and implementation within each of the RMZs to achieve the niche, management objectives and desired settings. At the land use planning level, these generally pertain to achieving specific objectives or present a broad strategy, for which further planning is required.

Although the presence or absence of SRMAs and their associated RMZs varies by alternative, the niche, recreation management objectives and desired recreation setting character conditions are invariable. The specific management, marketing, monitoring, and administrative support actions for SRMAs occurring within more than one alternative does change, but for ease of understanding, only the primary actions are presented below.

SRMA Name: Chimney Peak

RMZ Name: Byway

RMZ Market Segment (Niche)		
Unique driving experience between designated Wilderness areas.		
Recreation Management Objective		
Manage this zone to provide opportunities for visitors to engage in targeted activities and gain knowledge and appreciation of the byway theme through interpretation. Reduce impacts on natural and cultural resources and protect recreational opportunities from potentially conflicting uses. Increase developments and signing to enhance the targeted activities.		
Targeted Opportunities and Outcomes		
Activities	Experiences	Benefits
Driving for Pleasure Wildlife Viewing Scenic Appreciation	Enjoying closeness of family and friends Learning more about the things that are there Enjoy having easy access to natural landscapes	<b>Personal:</b> Improved outdoor knowledge and self-confidence; enhanced awareness and understanding of nature <b>Community:</b> Heightened sense of satisfaction with the community <b>Economic:</b> More positive contributions to local and regional economies; increased local tourism revenues <b>Environmental:</b> Increased awareness and protection of natural landscapes; reduced negative human impacts such as litter, vegetative trampling, and unplanned trails
Prescribed Setting Character Conditions		
Physical	Social	Operational
<b>Remoteness:</b> Middle Country <b>Naturalness:</b> Middle Country <b>Facilities:</b> Middle Country	<b>Contacts:</b> Backcountry <b>Group Size:</b> Backcountry <b>Evidence of Use:</b> Backcountry	<b>Access:</b> Middle Country <b>Visitor Services:</b> Backcountry <b>Mgmt. Controls:</b> Backcountry
Implementation (Activity) Planning Framework		
<b>Management</b>	Maintain and improve campgrounds at Chimney Creek, Long Valley Loop and Walker Pass. Continue to establish nonmechanized trails to connect to and from the PCNST RMZ.	
<b>Marketing</b>	Establish a program of interpretive materials along the Chimney Peak Backcountry Byway. Market the Chimney Peak Backcountry Byway on BKFO materials.	
<b>Monitoring</b>	-	
<b>Administration</b>	Establish amenity fees for camping at developed campgrounds within the RMZ Manage as VRM Class II.	



SRMA Name: Chimney Peak

RMZ Name: PCNST

RMZ Market Segment (Niche)		
Exploration of extensive National Scenic Trail along the Pacific Rim.		
Recreation Management Objective		
Manage this zone to provide world class opportunities for visitors to find solitude, engage in unconfined recreation, and experience personal challenge and reflection on the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail		
Targeted Opportunities and Outcomes		
Activities	Experiences	Benefits
Destination Hiking Horseback Riding/Packing Primitive Camping	Developing skills and abilities Enjoying the esteem of others Testing personal endurance Gaining a greater sense of self-confidence Telling others about the trip	<b>Personal:</b> Improved mental well being; greater self-reliance; improved skills for outdoor enjoyment; a spiritual connection to the world <b>Community:</b> Heightened sense of satisfaction with the community <b>Economic:</b> More positive contributions to local and regional economies; increased local tourism revenues <b>Environmental:</b> Increased awareness and protection of natural landscapes; reduced negative human impacts such as litter, vegetative trampling, and unplanned trails
Prescribed Setting Character Conditions		
Physical	Social	Operational
<b>Remoteness:</b> Backcountry	<b>Contacts:</b> Backcountry	<b>Access:</b> Primitive
<b>Naturalness:</b> Backcountry	<b>Group Size:</b> Backcountry	<b>Visitor Services:</b> Backcountry
<b>Facilities:</b> Backcountry	<b>Evidence of Use:</b> Backcountry	<b>Mgmt. Controls:</b> Backcountry
Implementation (Activity) Planning Framework		
<b>Management</b>	Continue to establish connecting trails from and to the PCNST. Improve the PCNST trailhead at Walker Pass.	
<b>Marketing</b>	Make additional PCNST and Wilderness information available on kiosks at PCNST trailheads.	
<b>Monitoring</b>	Continue use of Volunteers for trail monitoring.	
<b>Administration</b>	Manage as VRM Class I	

SRMA Name: Chimney Peak

RMZ Name: Wilderness

RMZ Market Segment (Niche)		
Unconfined primitive recreation within several designated Wilderness areas.		
Recreation Management Objective		
Manage this zone to provide opportunities for visitors to find solitude, engage in unconfined recreation, and experience personal challenge and reflection. Preserve the primitive opportunities and wilderness characteristics in this zone.		
Targeted Opportunities and Outcomes		
Activities	Experiences	Benefits
Hiking Horseback Riding Primitive Camping	Gaining a greater sense of self-confidence Testing personal endurance Savoring the total sensory experience (sight sound, and smell) of a natural landscape Feeling good about solitude, being isolated and independent Enjoying an escape from crowds of people Nurturing personal spiritual values and growth	<b>Personal:</b> A more holistic sense of wellness; a greater sensitivity to awareness of outdoor aesthetics, nature's art and elegance; greater self-reliance; a closer relationship with the natural world <b>Community:</b> Greater freedom from urban living <b>Economic:</b> More positive contributions to local and regional economies; increased local tourism revenues <b>Environmental:</b> Increased awareness and protection of natural landscapes; reduced negative human impacts such as litter, vegetative trampling, and unplanned trails
Prescribed Setting Character Conditions		
Physical	Social	Operational
<b>Remoteness:</b> Backcountry	<b>Contacts:</b> Primitive	<b>Access:</b> Primitive
<b>Naturalness:</b> Primitive	<b>Group Size:</b> Backcountry	<b>Visitor Services:</b> Primitive
<b>Facilities:</b> Primitive	<b>Evidence of Use:</b> primitive	<b>Mgmt. Controls:</b> Primitive
Implementation (Activity) Planning Framework		
<b>Management</b>	Manage as congressionally designated Wilderness area.	
<b>Marketing</b>	Wilderness information available at Kiosks in other RMZs.	
<b>Monitoring</b>	Implement Wilderness Character Monitoring.	
<b>Administration</b>	Manage as VRM Class I.	

SRMA Name: Keyesville

RMZ Name: French Gulch

RMZ Market Segment (Niche)		
Extensive trail systems for multiple users of varying experience levels.		
Recreation Management Objective		
Manage to provide opportunities for visitors to engage in dispersed camping and OHV recreation. The zone will also serve as a staging area for long-range OHV touring of both BLM and US Forest Service lands.		
Targeted Opportunities and Outcomes		
Activities	Experiences	Benefits
Cultural Discovery Prospecting OHV Trail Riding Horseback Riding	Developing skills and abilities Testing personal endurance Gaining a greater sense of self-confidence Telling others about the trip Enjoying risk-taking adventure Discussing equipment with others	<p><b>Personal:</b> Improved mental well being; greater self-reliance; improved skills for outdoor enjoyment</p> <p><b>Community:</b> Heightened sense of satisfaction with the community</p> <p><b>Economic:</b> Improved local economic stability; maintenance of community's distinctive recreation tourism market</p> <p><b>Environmental:</b> Increased awareness and protection of natural landscapes; reduced negative human impacts such as litter, vegetative trampling, and unplanned trails</p>
Prescribed Setting Character Conditions		
Physical	Social	Operational
<p><b>Remoteness:</b> Middle Country</p> <p><b>Naturalness:</b> Middle Country</p> <p><b>Facilities:</b> Middle Country</p>	<p><b>Contacts:</b> Middle Country</p> <p><b>Group Size:</b> Backcountry</p> <p><b>Evidence of Use:</b> Front Country</p>	<p><b>Access:</b> Middle Country</p> <p><b>Visitor Services:</b> Middle Country</p> <p><b>Mgmt. Controls:</b> Middle Country</p>
Implementation (Activity) Planning Framework		
<b>Management</b>	Manage in coordination with adjacent National Forest. Work with user groups and partners to create a versatile trail system supporting a variety of uses, skill levels and experiences.	
<b>Marketing</b>	Establish collaborative partnerships with local interest groups. Promote volunteerism/friends group for the area. Install information and interpretive kiosks at key locations within the RMZ. Disseminate information brochures.	
<b>Monitoring</b>	-	
<b>Administration</b>	Manage as VRM Class III. Support programs and events through issuance of SRPs.	

SRMA Name: Keyesville

RMZ Name: Gold Fever

RMZ Market Segment (Niche)		
Interpretation of gold mining history and historical resources.		
Recreation Management Objective		
Manage this zone to provide opportunities for visitors to engage in personal and guided (interpreted) discovery of the historical significance of the area. Manage this zone to provide opportunities for community residents and regional, national, and international visitors who use the area for sustainable day use and camping, OHV touring opportunities, opportunities to learn about historical mining, and to gain appreciation of the natural setting of the greater Keyesville region through self-discovery.		
Targeted Opportunities and Outcomes		
Activities	Experiences	Benefits
Cultural Interpretation Historical Appreciation Hiking OHV Trail Riding Prospecting	Savoring the total sensory experience of a natural landscape Escaping everyday responsibilities for awhile Feeling good about the way shared cultural heritage is being protected Learning about things here Just knowing this attraction is in or near the community	<b>Personal:</b> Greater respect for shared cultural heritage; closer relationship with the natural world <b>Community:</b> Greater understanding of the community's cultural identity; greater community involvement in recreation and other land use decisions <b>Economic:</b> Improved local economic stability; maintenance of community's distinctive recreation tourism market <b>Environmental:</b> Increased awareness and protection of natural landscapes; reduced negative human impacts such as litter, vegetative trampling, and unplanned trails
Prescribed Setting Character Conditions		
Physical	Social	Operational
<b>Remoteness:</b> Front Country	<b>Contacts:</b> Front Country	<b>Access:</b> Front Country
<b>Naturalness:</b> Front Country	<b>Group Size:</b> Middle Country	<b>Visitor Services:</b> Rural
<b>Facilities:</b> Front Country	<b>Evidence of Use:</b> Front Country	<b>Mgmt. Controls:</b> Middle Country
Implementation (Activity) Planning Framework		
<b>Management</b>	Stabilize and maintain historic buildings and facilities to support public use. Use the Walker Cabin site as a visitor contact station from which it initiate interpretive programs.	
<b>Marketing</b>	Establish collaborative partnerships with local interest groups. Promote volunteerism/friends group for the area. Install information and interpretive kiosks at key locations within the RMZ. Disseminate information brochures.	

<b>SRMA Name:</b> Keyesville		<b>RMZ Name:</b> Gold Fever	
	Establish interpretative programs highlighting mining history of the area.		
<b>Monitoring</b>	-		
<b>Administration</b>	Manage as VRM Class III. Support programs and events though issuance of SRPs. Proposed for the withdrawal from mining laws. Close to mineral material disposal and soil mineral leasing. Incorporate withdrawn areas into a recreation mining area. Manage recreational mining through a permit system (including nominal fee). Close the RMZ to the discharge of firearms.		

SRMA Name: Keyesville

RMZ Name: The Dam

RMZ Market Segment (Niche)		
River access for commercial and causal white-water kayaking and rafting.		
Recreation Management Objective		
Manage this RMZ in coordination with the US Forest Service with cooperation from local permitted outfitters and guides to provide opportunities to access the Lower Kern River for high-adventure activities whilst promoting visitor health and safety.		
Targeted Opportunities and Outcomes		
Activities	Experiences	Benefits
White-Water Rafting White-Water Kayaking Water Play	High Adventure/Adrenaline Rush Personal Challenge Self Discovery Appreciation for the power of the natural world.	<b>Personal:</b> Increase self-respect; sense of achievement <b>Community:</b> Bonding through shared experiences <b>Economic:</b> Increased draw to destination; promotion of local business (outfitters); improved local economic stability; maintenance of community's distinctive recreation tourism market <b>Environmental:</b> Increased awareness and protection of natural landscapes; reduced negative human impacts such as litter, vegetative trampling, and unplanned trails
Prescribed Setting Character Conditions		
Physical	Social	Operational
<b>Remoteness:</b> Front Country	<b>Contacts:</b> Front Country	<b>Access:</b> Front Country
<b>Naturalness:</b> Front Country	<b>Group Size:</b> Rural	<b>Visitor Services:</b> Front Country
<b>Facilities:</b> Rural	<b>Evidence of Use:</b> Front Country	<b>Mgmt. Controls:</b> Front Country
Implementation (Activity) Planning Framework		
<b>Management</b>	Improve existing raft launch facilities. Designate Granite Launch for authorized use only.	
<b>Marketing</b>	Establish collaborative partnerships with local interest groups. Promote volunteerism/friends group for the area. Install information and interpretive kiosks at key locations within the RMZ. Disseminate information brochures.	
<b>Monitoring</b>	-	
<b>Administration</b>	Manage as VRM Class III. Support programs and events through issuance of SRPs. Manage SRPs for River access in coordination with the US Forest Service. Proposed for the withdrawal from mining laws. Close to mineral material disposal and soil mineral leasing. Manage recreational mining through a permit system (including nominal fee). Close the RMZ to the discharge of firearms. Restrict motorized access to street-legal vehicles only. Impose day use only restrictions and prohibit campfires.	

SRMA Name: Keyesville

RMZ Name: Wallow Rock

RMZ Market Segment (Niche)		
Structured developed camping with easy access to the river.		
Recreation Management Objective		
Manage to provide visitors with access to a wide variety of recreational opportunities in the area and enjoy camping in a developed setting, specifically tailored to larger group camping experiences.		
Targeted Opportunities and Outcomes		
Activities	Experiences	Benefits
Camping Group Camping	Enjoying the closeness of friends and family Relishing group affiliation and togetherness Enjoying meeting new people with similar interests Increased independence/autonomy	<b>Personal:</b> Stronger ties with family and friends; restore mind from unwanted stress <b>Community:</b> Greater interaction with visitors from different cultures <b>Economic:</b> Improved local economic stability; maintenance of community's distinctive recreation tourism market <b>Environmental:</b> Increased awareness and protection of natural landscapes; reduced negative human impacts such as litter, vegetative trampling, and unplanned trails
Prescribed Setting Character Conditions		
Physical	Social	Operational
<b>Remoteness:</b> Rural	<b>Contacts:</b> Rural	<b>Access:</b> Front Country
<b>Naturalness:</b> Front Country	<b>Group Size:</b> Front Country	<b>Visitor Services:</b> Rural
<b>Facilities:</b> Rural	<b>Evidence of Use:</b> Rural	<b>Mgmt. Controls:</b> Rural
Implementation (Activity) Planning Framework		
<b>Management</b>	Developed designated individual and group campsites, including creating camping pads. Provide extensive visitor services, including trash, toilets. Redesign and engineer access road to eliminate steep grade and reduce erosion.	
<b>Marketing</b>	Establish collaborative partnerships with local interest groups. Promote volunteerism/friends group for the area. Install information and interpretive kiosks at key locations within the RMZ. Disseminate information brochures.	
<b>Monitoring</b>	Establish Campground host program	
<b>Administration</b>	Manage as VRM Class IV. Proposed for the withdrawal from mining laws. Close to mineral material disposal and soil mineral leasing.	

**SRMA Name:** Keyesville**RMZ Name:** Wallow Rock

	Close the RMZ to the discharge of firearms. Establish fees for use of camping facilities. Enforce a leash law for all pets.
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SRMA Name: San Joaquin River Gorge

RMZ Name: Pa San

RMZ Market Segment (Niche)		
Semiprimitive directed nonmotorized trail use in a natural scenic setting.		
Recreation Management Objective		
Manage this RMZ to provide opportunities for visitors to engage in a remote isolated recreational experience. Manage this RMZ to provide opportunities for community residents and regional visitors who use the area seasonally to engage in sustainable, primarily primitive day-use opportunities and gain appreciation of the natural setting of the San Joaquin River corridor through self-discovery and exploration.		
Targeted Opportunities and Outcomes		
Activities	Experiences	Benefits
Hiking Mountain Biking Horseback Riding	Developing skills and abilities Testing personal endurance Savoring the total sensory experience of a natural landscape Escaping everyday responsibilities for awhile	<b>Personal:</b> Greater self-reliance; improved skills for outdoor enjoyment; closer relationship with the natural world <b>Community:</b> Greater freedom from urban living <b>Economic:</b> More positive contributions to local and regional economies <b>Environmental:</b> Increased awareness and protection of natural landscapes; reduced negative human impacts such as litter, vegetative trampling, and unplanned trails
Prescribed Setting Character Conditions		
Physical	Social	Operational
<b>Remoteness:</b> Backcountry	<b>Contacts:</b> Middle Country	<b>Access:</b> Backcountry
<b>Naturalness:</b> Backcountry	<b>Group Size:</b> Middle Country	<b>Visitor Services:</b> Middle Country
<b>Facilities:</b> Backcountry	<b>Evidence of Use:</b> Middle Country	<b>Mgmt. Controls:</b> Middle Country
Implementation (Activity) Planning Framework		
<b>Management</b>	Maintain and improve network for recreation facilities, including trails and campgrounds. Install signage to reduce user conflict and conflict with adjacent landowners.	
<b>Marketing</b>	-	
<b>Monitoring</b>	-	
<b>Administration</b>	Manage as VRM Class I	

SRMA Name: San Joaquin River Gorge

RMZ Name: Tahoot

RMZ Market Segment (Niche)		
Interpretation and education programs for regional community.		
Recreation Management Objective		
Manage this zone to provide opportunities for community residents and visitors to engage in sustainable personal discovery, interpretive programs, and educational opportunities, while protecting critical resources.		
Targeted Opportunities and Outcomes		
Activities	Experiences	Benefits
Camping Group Camping Interpretation Environmental Education Hiking Horseback Riding Mountain Biking	Enjoying easy access to natural landscapes Enjoying access to hands-on environmental learning Enjoying needed physical exercise	<b>Personal:</b> Better-informed and more responsible visitor; enhanced awareness and understanding of nature; increased appreciation of the area's cultural history <b>Community:</b> Greater community valuation of its ethnic diversity; greater protection of the area's historic and archaeological sites <b>Economic:</b> More positive contributions to local and regional economies <b>Environmental:</b> Increased awareness and protection of natural landscapes; reduced negative human impacts such as litter, vegetative trampling, and unplanned trails
Prescribed Setting Character Conditions		
Physical	Social	Operational
<b>Remoteness:</b> Rural	<b>Contacts:</b> Front Country	<b>Access:</b> Front Country
<b>Naturalness:</b> Front Country	<b>Group Size:</b> Rural	<b>Visitor Services:</b> Rural
<b>Facilities:</b> Front Country	<b>Evidence of Use:</b> Rural	<b>Mgmt. Controls:</b> Rural
Implementation (Activity) Planning Framework		
<b>Management</b>	Maintain and improve network for recreation facilities, including trails and campgrounds. Install signage to reduce user conflict and conflict with adjacent landowners.	
<b>Marketing</b>	Develop community collaboration and partnerships. Provide environmental education opportunities within outdoor classroom settings.	
<b>Monitoring</b>	-	
<b>Administration</b>	Manage as VRM Class IV. Establish fees for programs and use of facilities. Acquire lands that would facilitate management of the area.	

SRMA Name: San Joaquin River Gorge

RMZ Name: Wu Ki'Oh

RMZ Market Segment (Niche)		
Multiple river accesses for recreational experiences of varying complexity.		
Recreation Management Objective		
Manage this RMZ to provide opportunities for community residents and regional visitors to engage in sustainable, primarily primitive day-use opportunities and gain appreciation of the natural setting of the San Joaquin River through self-discovery and exploration		
Targeted Opportunities and Outcomes		
Activities	Experiences	Benefits
Fishing Water Play Gold Panning Kayaking	Developing skills and abilities Testing personal endurance Enjoying risk-taking adventure Savoring the total sensory experience of a natural landscape Escaping everyday responsibilities for awhile	<b>Personal:</b> Greater self-reliance; improved skills for outdoor enjoyment; closer relationship with the natural world <b>Community:</b> Greater freedom from urban living <b>Economic:</b> More positive contributions to local and regional economies <b>Environmental:</b> Increased awareness and protection of natural landscapes; reduced negative human impacts such as litter, vegetative trampling, and unplanned trails
Prescribed Setting Character Conditions		
Physical	Social	Operational
<b>Remoteness:</b> Front Country <b>Naturalness:</b> Backcountry <b>Facilities:</b> Middle Country	<b>Contacts:</b> Middle Country <b>Group Size:</b> Middle Country <b>Evidence of Use:</b> Middle Country	<b>Access:</b> Backcountry <b>Visitor Services:</b> Front Country <b>Mgmt. Controls:</b> Middle Country
Implementation (Activity) Planning Framework		
<b>Management</b>	Maintain and improve network for recreation facilities, including trails and campgrounds. Install signs to reduce user conflict and conflict with adjacent landowners.	
<b>Marketing</b>	Develop community collaboration and partnerships. Provide environmental education opportunities within outdoor classroom settings.	
<b>Monitoring</b>	-	
<b>Administration</b>	Manage as VRM Class II. Establish Fees for programs and use of facilities. Acquire lands that would facilitate management of the area. Apply special rules to restrict prospecting activities to the least impacting.	

SRMA Name: Temblor

RMZ Name: Temblor Range

RMZ Market Segment (Niche)		
Motorized recreation on designated trails.		
Recreation Management Objective		
Manage to provide opportunities for visitors to engage in a remote isolated recreation experience with opportunities for community residents and visitors who use the area seasonally to engage in sustainable, primarily primitive opportunities and gain appreciation of the natural setting of the Temblor Mountain Range through self-discovery, and OHV touring on designated routes.		
Targeted Opportunities and Outcomes		
Activities	Experiences	Benefits
OHV Trail Riding Driving for Pleasure Dispersed Camping Hunting/Target Shooting	Developing skills and abilities Testing personal endurance Enjoying risk-taking adventure Savoring the total sensory experience of a natural landscape Escaping everyday responsibilities for awhile	<p><b>Personal:</b> Greater self-reliance; improved skills for outdoor enjoyment; Closer relationship with the natural world</p> <p><b>Community:</b> Providing a place near but outside the community to recreate; removing unwanted use from industrial areas; addressing health and safety concerns</p> <p><b>Economic:</b> Improved local economic stability; maintenance of community's distinctive recreation tourism market</p> <p><b>Environmental:</b> Increased awareness and protection of natural landscapes; reduced negative human impacts such as litter, vegetative trampling, and unplanned trails</p>
Prescribed Setting Character Conditions		
Physical	Social	Operational
<b>Remoteness:</b> Middle Country	<b>Contacts:</b> Backcountry	<b>Access:</b> Middle Country
<b>Naturalness:</b> Middle Country	<b>Group Size:</b> Backcountry	<b>Visitor Services:</b> Backcountry
<b>Facilities:</b> Backcountry	<b>Evidence of Use:</b> Middle Country	<b>Mgmt. Controls:</b> Middle Country
Implementation (Activity) Planning Framework		
<b>Management</b>	Develop high quality trail system, including maintenance of many existing trail and creating additional recreation trails.	
<b>Marketing</b>	Encourage strong stewardship ethic among users through dissemination of information via kiosks and brochures. Coordinate management with local communities and user groups. Establish a system of grading trail experience/difficulty.	
<b>Monitoring</b>	Encourage local volunteer groups to actively monitor trail network, use, and	

**SRMA Name:** Temblor**RMZ Name:** Temblor Range

	compliance.
<b><i>Administration</i></b>	Acquire public access.

SRMA Name: Temblor

RMZ Name: Urban Interface

RMZ Market Segment (Niche)		
Immediate access for local communities to wild, open, unconfined space.		
Recreation Management Objective		
Manage this zone to provide opportunities for community residents and visitors who use the area seasonally to engage in sustainable urban access for primarily day-use opportunities and gain appreciation of the natural setting of the San Joaquin Valley through self-discovery and OHV touring on designated routes.		
Targeted Opportunities and Outcomes		
Activities	Experiences	Benefits
OHV Trail Riding Driving for Pleasure	Developing skills and abilities Testing personal endurance Enjoying risk-taking adventure Savoring the total sensory experience of a natural landscape Escaping everyday responsibilities for awhile	<b>Personal:</b> Greater self-reliance; improved skills for outdoor enjoyment; closer relationship with the natural world <b>Community:</b> Providing a place near but outside the community to recreate; removing unwanted use from industrial areas; addressing health and safety concerns <b>Economic:</b> Improved local economic stability; maintenance of community's distinctive recreation tourism market <b>Environmental:</b> Increased awareness and protection of natural landscapes; reduced negative human impacts such as litter, vegetative trampling, and unplanned trails
Prescribed Setting Character Conditions		
Physical	Social	Operational
<b>Remoteness:</b> Front Country <b>Naturalness:</b> Front Country <b>Facilities:</b> Middle Country	<b>Contacts:</b> Middle Country <b>Group Size:</b> Middle Country <b>Evidence of Use:</b> Front Country	<b>Access:</b> Middle Country <b>Visitor Services:</b> Middle Country <b>Mgmt. Controls:</b> Front Country
Implementation (Activity) Planning Framework		
<b>Management</b>	Establish an OHV staging area (parking, loading/unloading ramps), restrooms. Develop high quality trail system, including maintenance of many existing trail and creating additional recreation trails.	
<b>Marketing</b>	Encourage strong stewardship ethic among users, through dissemination of information via kiosks and brochures. Coordinate management with local communities and user groups. Establish a system of grading trail experience/difficulty.	

**SRMA Name:** Temblor**RMZ Name:** Urban Interface

<b><i>Monitoring</i></b>	Encourage local volunteer groups to actively monitor trail network, use and compliance.
<b><i>Administration</i></b>	Acquire public access.